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# NEW ENGLAND HARMO

CONTAINING.

A VARIETY OF PSALM TUNES, IN THREE AND FOUR PARTS, ADAPTED TO ALL METRES: Also, A NUMBER OF SET PIECES, OF SEVERAL VERSES EACH,

TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF ANTHEMS.

By TIMOTHY SWAN.

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1801.

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# The RUDIMENTS of VOCAL MUSIC.

The GAMUT, or FIRST SCALE, with FLATS and SHARPS.

THIS character is called the C Cliff, always standing on the second line of the Treble, Counter, and Tenor staves.	D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	——————————————————————————————————————
This Charaster 💆 is called the F Clist, Randing on the fourth line, and used only in Bass.	F. C E C E C E C E C E C E C E C E C E C	Sol
Eight Notes in Common Time. Eight Notes in		,
		e. ]]I

#### RULES to find the MI, by FLATS and SHARPS.

'IB, is called the natural place for -		_		_	-	-	MI	If F be sharp, Mi is in	F
But if B be flat. Mi is in	-	-					E	If F and C, Mi is in	С
if B and E, Mi is in	-	-	-	-	-	-	Α	F, C and G, Mi is in	r D
B, E and A, Mi is in	-	-	-	•	-	-	D	F, C, G and D, Mi is in	D
								F, C, G, D and A, Mi is in	Α.
B, E, A, D and G, Mi is in		-	•				- 0		

FLATS and SHARPS are confidered as useless characters in Vocal Music, either accidental, or in transposing the Mi. But they are inferted in the following work, together with the Cliffs, in the first bar of each piece of Music, to accommodate those who would wish to make use of them.

Although fetting accidental flats and flats may be agreeable to the rules of counterpoint, when modulations are so formed as to require them, yet those modulations might be avoided, and others formed, that would render the melody and harmony equally expressive and pleasing.

Flats and fharps, fet at the beginning of Tunes, have no effect in regulating the Mi. The lines and spaces are flatted and sharp'd according to the situation of the Mi, if Mi is in F, it will raise it half a tone, the distance then between E and F will be a whole tone, and between F and G but half a tone; thus F is made sharp by placing Mi on it, and not by setting a sarp on F. When Mi is in B, the distance between A and B, is a whole tone, but when Mi is in E, the distance is but half a tone. This depression of B, is caused by the other half tone, which follows the Mi in regular order, and not by placing a stat on B. Thus if Mi is in F, F will be sharp, if Mi is in C, F and C will be sharp, and if Mi is in E, B will be stat, if Mi is in A, B and E will be stat, &c.

SEMIBREVE.	MINIMS.	CROTCHETS.	QUAVERS.	SEMIQUAVERS.	DEMISEMIQUAVERS.
Notes and Refts.					

A Semibreve is equal in length of time, to two Minims, or four Crotchets, or eight Quavers, or fixteen Semiquavers, or thirty-two Demijemi-quavers, Refls are marks of filence of the same length of time as the Notes for which they stand.

#### EXPLANATION of the SECOND SCALE.

THE five lines with their spaces on which Music is written, are called a stave. These lines and spaces are represented by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. The letters on the Tenor, Counter, and Treble stave,

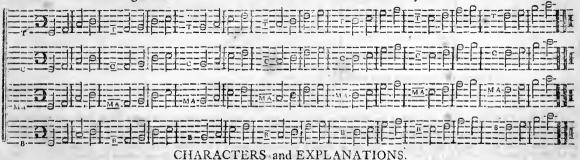


Which knows that G, in the upper space of the Bass stave, is the same pitch with G on the second line in the Tenor. Counter and Trebler The letters B, MA, C and T, are placed at the beginning of Tunes, to distinguish the parts, and point out the Mi. The letter B, is used for the Bass, MA, for the Tenor, C, for the Counter, and T, for the Treble, and always stand on the Mi line or space. These characters occupy the second bar of each piece of Music. When the letter A is moved from the Tenor stave to another part, it denotes that the part to which it is moved, has the Air of the Tune. The Tenor is considered as the leading part, and should always sing where the letter M stands, whether A is annexed to it or not.

# EIGHT NOTES. \*\*Tenor.\*\* \*\*Te

THERE are only feven diffined natural founds or tones, fevery eighth being the fame) five of which are whole tones, the others two which are between mi and fa, and la and fa, are half tones. Mi'is the governing tone in Vocal Music, and is placed in different pasts of the stave, for the sake of variety, the other half tone follows in regular order, always keeping the same distance. In raising the notes from Mi you found twice Fa. Sol. La. and in falling, twice La. Sol. Fa. then comes Mi either way.

The following SCALE shows where the two half tones are in every remove of the Mi.



CHARACTERS and EXPLANATIONS.

Shows that all the Notes over which it is drawn, are to be fung with one fyllable.

at the right hand of a Note or Reft, makes it half as long again. A Semibreve pointed, as long as three Minims, &c.

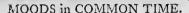
over or under any three Notes, shows that they are to be founded as quick as two such, without the figure 3.



Shows how many parts are fung together. Single Bar, advides the time into equal parts, each division containing time equally alike, and Ledger line, - is added to accommodate Notes that extend above or below the save. Repeat :S: Shows that the strain is to be sung over again, from the Note over which it is set. Choofing Notes, Are such as stand one over the other, in the same stave. When such Notes occur, the performer takes his choice. Close Denotes the tune is ended. Sounds, confishing of several parts of a Bar, that begin with an unaccented part, are called Syncopated Notes. Two notes that are tied

Sounds, confishing of several parts of a Bar, that begin with an unaccented part, are called Syncopated Notes. Two notes that are tied with a Slur across the Bar, and are on the same line or space, are sounded as one note, and are called Continued, or Protracted Notes. When those Notes commence with an unaccented part they are Syncopated.

# SYNCOPATED NOTES. PROTRACTED NOTES.



vii



Common Time, is measured by even numbers or beats in a Bar. The three first Moods contain one Semibreve, or other Notes or Rests, equal to it, in each bar. The First Mood is performed in the time of four seconds in a bar: The Second Mood in three seconds, and the third Mood in two seconds. The fourth Mood has a Minim for a measure note, each bar containing that, or other Notes or Rests equal to it, and is performed in the time of about one second and a half.

#### TRIPLE TIME MOODS.

First Mood,  $\frac{3}{2}$  Second Mood,  $\frac{3}{4}$  Third Mood,  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

Triple Time, is measured by odd numbers or heats in a bar. The First Mood has a pointed Semibreve for a Measure note, containing that or other Notes or Rests equal to it, in each bar, and is commonly performed in the time of three seconds. The Second Mood, has a pointed Minim for a measure note, and is beat a third quicker than the First Mood. The Third Mood has a pointed Crotchet for a measure note, and is beat a third quicker than the Second Mood.

#### COMPOUND MOODS.



First Mood Compound Time, has two pointed Minims, or six Crotchets in a bar, or other Notes or Rests equal to them, each bar containing two seconds of time. The Second Mood has two pointed Crotchets, or six Quavers in a bar, or the amount in other Notes or Rests, and is beat a third quicker.

#### BEATING TIME.

BARS in the first and second Moods of Common Time in beating are divided into four equal parts and beat in this manner. In the first of the bar, let the ends of the fingers fall on some fixed place, then the heel of the hand, thirdly, close the fingers gently, then open the hand, raising it a little at the same time. This completes the Bar. The third and fourth Moods in Common Time, and the two Moods of Compound Time, have two beats in each bar, one down, and the other up. Triple Time is beat by letting the ends of the fingers fall as in common time at the first part of the bar, then the heel of the hand, thirdly raise the hand, which finishes the bar. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar, in all Moods of time, and should never rise but once in a Bar.

But, fuch is the diversity of opinion, concerning Time, that it is extremely difficult to say what shall be the standard; that is, how quick or slow we should move in the different Moods of Time. This, therefore must be left to the judicious Teacher or performer who will be dictated by the subject, and move in the different Moods of time according to the best of his judgment.

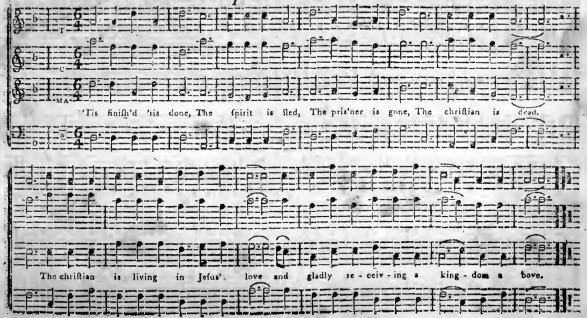
ERRATA.—P. 31, 2d Counter flave, 2d bar, for crotchets on G & A, fing B & A.—P. 39, Tenor, 3d bar, a crotchet on D, should be on C.—P. 41, 2d Tenor flave, 6th note from the close, should be on A.—P. 46, 2d Treble flave, 7th note from close, for a Minima on E, insert a Crotchet on E.—P. 60, 1st Counter flave, 11th bar, a Minima on A, should be on G. 2d Treble flave, 4th note from the end, should be on D.—P. 64, 1st Treble flave, 3d note, should be on A. 1st Tenor flave, 7th note should be on A. 2d Bass flave, 11th bar, for a Quaver on E, insert one on C.—P, 79, 2d Tenor flave, 4th note, should be on A.

# NEW ENGLAND HARMONY.

Pownal. S. M.









Washington. Continued.















## Vermont. C. M.





# Canaan. Continued.





Jefus our Lord arife, Searter our Enemies, And make them fall, Lerthine Almights and, Our fure defence he made, Our fords on ther be flay'd, Lord hear our call.

Gird on thy mighty fword, Our prayer attend. Come and thy people blefs, And give thy word fucces, Spirit of holiness,

On us descend.

Come holy comforter, Thy facred wines bear, In this glad hour, Thou who Almighty art, Now rule in evey heart, And ne'er from us depart, Spirit of powers To the great one in three, Eternal praifes be, Honce evermore, His f. v'reign M j. fty, 'May we in glery fee, And to Eternity, 'Love and Adore,



## Moreen. Continued.



Lyme. Continued.



## Holland. L. M.





Flanders. L. M.



Quincy. C. M.



Lutestring. C. M.









Digby. C. M.





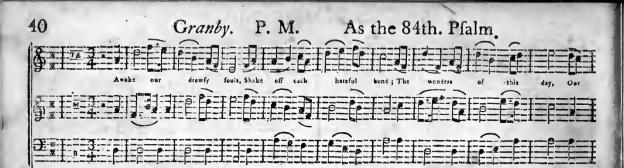


### Rome: Continued.

2 If you feel a heart lamenting. And hemoan your wretched cafe : Come to Jefus Christ repenting. He will grant you fweet releafe. With your heart believing on him. Love and ferve him all your days : Come. O! come to Christ and ask him. He will give you gofpel grace. 2. If your heart is unbelieving, Doubting lefus' pard'ning love ; Lie hard by Bethefda waiting. Till the troubled waters move. The' no mortal arm can help you, All their efforts prove but talk: lefus, Jefus, faith unto you, Rife take up your bed and walk.

4. If you will but claim his promile. And forfake your unbelief : Patient waiting, constant praying, He will grant you full relief ; He will give you grace and glory, All your wants thall be fupply'd : Canaan, Canaan lies before you, Rife and crofs the fwelling tide. g. Death shall not impede your comfort, Christ shall guide you thro' the gloom ; Down he'll fend the Heavenly consert. To convey your fpirit home. There you'll reign with Christ in pleasure, Free from every want and care; Come O! come my bleffed Saviour, Fain my spirit would be there.









## Boxford. S. M.





Majesty. P. M.



Majesty. Continued.



Halifax. P. M. As the 122d Pfalm.











#### Franklin. Continued.

How happy the Angels that fall,
Transported at Jesus' name,
The Saints whom he soonest shall call;
To share in the feast of the Lamb,
No longer imprisen'd in clay,
Who next from his dungeon shall fly,
Who first shall be summon'd away.
My merciful God, is it 12

O Jefus, if this be thy will,
That fuddenly I should depart,
Thy council of mercy reveal;
And whisper the call to my heart:
O! give me a signal to know,
If soon thou would thave me to move,
And leave this dull body below.
And siy to the regions of Love.

#### Volta. S. M.







# Montague. L. M.











#### Dover. L. M.







Briftol. L. M.



Bristol. Continued

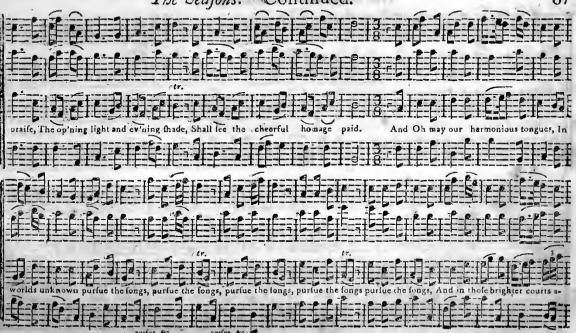






The Seasons. Continued.





The Seafons. Continued:













Judgment. Continued.

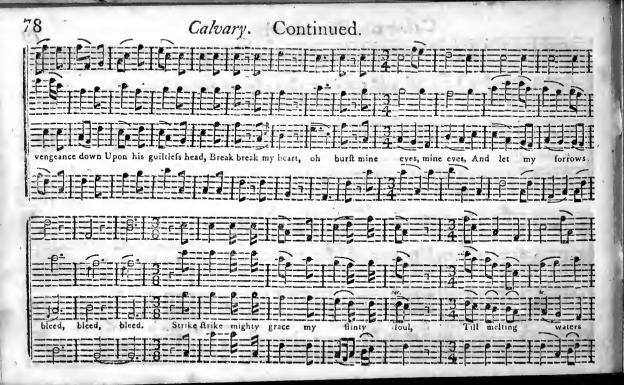


Judgment. Continued.





Calvary. Continued. fins his chief tormenters were, Each of my crimes became





















## Anthem. From 150th Pfalm.



filver

found,







### Anthem. Continued.



#### Dedication Anthem.







#### Dedication Anthem. Continued.





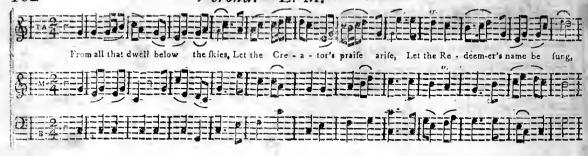




## Dedication Anthem. Continued.











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